

THE FRIEND.

A RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. XLII.

SEVENTH-DAY, NINTH MONTH 19, 1868.

NO. 4.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid in advance.

Subscriptions and Payments received by

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Postage, when paid quarterly in advance, five cents.

For "The Friend."

Sketches from the Memoranda of our late Friend Christopher Healy.

(Continued from page 19.)

While there is no doubt that giving way in one of the christian testimonies of our Society though it may seem a small one—will greatly open the door of temptation to call them in question, if not to despise them, a faithful maintenance thereof on the other hand, will not only cause us to grow in Him whose we are, but will also tend to make each link of the consecutive chain brighter and stronger, as we come, in the fullness of our hearts, to cry with the Psalmist: "Thy testimonies O Lord are my delight." "Thy testimonies are I taken as an heritage forever; for they are the rejoicing of my heart." This Christopher Healy experienced: who became bound more and more to the doctrines and the testimonies of Friends; and found, in their unflinching support, the satisfactory evidence that he had not followed cunningly devised fables, but real and substantial truth.

It is truly pleasant to notice how frequently and wholly he surrenders himself with all that he had, "a living sacrifice" unto Him who bought him with the unspeakable price of His own blood. It was in this way—of yielding himself like clay in the hands of the Heavenly Potter—that he grew in that knowledge which is life eternal. And hereby, we also, gentle reader, must "give diligence to make our calling and election sure," that so an entrance likewise may be ministered unto us abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when these poor shackles of mortality must be put off forever.

In the Second month of 1812, C. H. informed his Monthly Meeting of a prospect of religious service in some neighboring meetings with their families. It granting him the requisite liberty, he set out the 27th of the same month, accompanied by a Friend of his own meeting. In some of these opportunities he writes of his way being much closed up; but at others, enlargement through Holy Help, was experienced. His diary thus continues: "Berne meeting was crowded, and the Lord was pleased to favor with His holy presence.

Truth's doctrine dropped as the dew, and as the gentle rain, to the comfort of many minds. This afternoon was at an appointed meeting about four miles from Berne, held at the widow Coles. I was led to open to the people the mystery of Ezekiel's vision concerning the dry bones; showing them that there are many at the present day, who are as dry and lifeless as those the Prophet beheld in the valley. Oh may the Lord by His mighty powerful voice, shake the dry and barren minds of the children of men, and cause them to behold their situation; that so they may cry for help, and that the Lord may be pleased to breathe the breath of life into them, that they may stand up and become an army for the Lord, to fight in his glorious cause: the weapons thereof being not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin.

After attending a few more meetings, he returned home, with, as he states, a thankful heart to the Lord; and found his family well.

On the 13th of Ninth month of the same year, his friends of the Monthly and Quarterly meetings respectively of which he was a member, having granted the needful certificates, he started on a religious visit to Rhode Island Quarterly Meeting, and some meetings in the State of Connecticut. He speaks of the parting from his dear wife and family as trying, this being the farthest from home he had yet been; but of her giving him up as cheerfully as he could expect. With his friends Nathan and Ruth Spencer he proceeded pretty directly to Canaan, in Connecticut, where he writes, "we found a few Friends. Had a meeting to good satisfaction; and afterwards an opportunity with the members by themselves; which proved strengthening to our minds as well as theirs. There appeared to be a few among them that were engaged in the blessed cause, and who were good examples to others. From thence we went to Hartford, and had a meeting with Friends. It was somewhat trying in the early part, but towards the conclusion more favored. I was led to declare the necessity of a living engagement in the Truth, that we might become as lights to the world; and my friend Ruth Spencer, in sounding an alarm. We found some well engaged Friends at this place, though the number was small. From others we parted with almost aching hearts, beholding their want of spiritual life; which ever causes the true mourners in Zion to weep."

After going to and from several meetings, with but little remark in reference to them, he came on the next First-day week to Hopkinton, where he writes: "Many attended not of our Society. It was a highly favored meeting. Many of the dear youth having been received by conviction in this meeting within a few years, their company and countenances refreshed my spirit: feeling the living engagement of their minds and fellowship in the truth. Had a meeting this afternoon about four miles from Friends' regular meet-

ing place, at the house I removed from when I went into New York State. Many of my former neighbors attended, and were glad to see me. Though this meeting was trying in the forepart, it ended to good satisfaction. Next day had a meeting at Rickmonton, at Friends' meeting-house, where it appeared that there was want of attention to the direction of the great Physician of value, by which means some of them remained sick and wounded, causing us to leave the meeting with heavy hearts. The next Fifth-day attended the meeting at the lower meeting house in South Kingston. Information that we intended to be at this meeting having spread, many not of our Society attended. The Great Master was pleased to crown it with His heavenly light, and the doctrine of the gospel dropped as the dew and as the gentle rain to the watering many minds. This is the place that I first publicly espoused that cause which is dignified with immortality, and crowned with eternal life. This afternoon had a meeting at the court-house on Little Rest Hill, and many people attended. Here I was led to declare Christ Jesus to be the only way of life and salvation. That He was the stone that was set at naught by the builders of old, but was then, and is still, the head of the corner. I was favored to set before them the blessed effects of obedience to the spirit of Truth in the heart, to the consolation of many minds present. This meeting concluded in fervent supplication to the only preserver of men. Sixth-day had a meeting at Wickford, wherein I was silent; but our friend Ruth Spencer had a few words by way of testimony. In the afternoon attended a meeting appointed for us at a Baptist meeting-house about three miles from Wickford, which was owned and crowned by the good Master. Several that were there after the meeting concluded, expressed their satisfaction, and that their minds had been sweetly comforted. First-day attended Friends' meeting at Greenwich. In the afternoon one appointed for us at a Baptist meeting-house, about seven miles from Greenwich, near to the cotton factories of that place. A blessed meeting it was. Many of the people attended. The principles of truth were clearly opened, and seemed to have place in many minds. Second-day had a meeting at Foster, which was small but to our comfort. After meeting dined at B. Collins. In a religious opportunity in his family, the children were very tender; and parted with us in a sweet frame of mind. From thence we rode to Rowland Green's; who was gone on a religious visit in the Southern States. His wife and children received us very affectionately. Next day had a meeting at Scituate, very few Friends belong to this meeting, but general notice being spread, many others came; and the great Shepherd was pleased to make himself livingly known amongst us, who is the crown and diadem of all our meetings. Some expressed their satisfaction in this meeting in

a very moving manner. Fourth-day had a meeting at Cranston to good satisfaction. Dined at Sylvester Weeks'. He and his wife, Lydia—she being a worthy minister—are as a father and mother in Israel. In the afternoon rode to Providence, accompanied by our kind and loving friend Dorcas Brown; and by William Jenkins, a young man that came out to meet us at this meeting. Lodged this night at Daniel Anthony's, who is the parent of our friend Ruth Spencer, and father-in-law to Job Scott. They received us gladly. Fifth-day, 8th of 10th month, which was my birthday, had a meeting at Providence. Sat the meeting through in suffering silence. Sixth-day visited families at Pautucket. Found great want of a living engagement among them. Seventh-day, had a meeting at Cumberland; where light and life gave the victory. Several Friends came where we dined, and we had a comfortable opportunity together, which proved consolatory. First-day, attended Friends' meeting at Smithfield lower meeting-house. Here, through our Blessed Helper, judgment was laid to the line, and justice to the plumb line; and we were mutually comforted together. Daniel Anthony and daughter accompanied us to several of these meetings. First-day afternoon, attended a meeting appointed for us at Friends' meeting-house in the town of Providence; which was large: some few colored people being among them. I was largely opened to speak on Daniel of old. O, saith my soul, may we of the present day have that holy zeal and faith that Daniel had! I also had a word of encouragement to the colored people, to the tendering of some of their minds. One of them followed us to the house where we stopped, and in a very tender manner, expressed the satisfaction and love he felt. Second-day, rode to Swansea; and at one o'clock attended a burial, where the friends of the deceased had requested a Friends' meeting, and many attended. It was a favored time. At three o'clock this afternoon, attended a meeting appointed for us in Friends' meeting-house at Swansea, which was large and greatly favored. Third-day, in the forenoon, we were at Freetown. It was an exercising time in the fore part, but ended to a good degree of satisfaction. In the afternoon had a meeting at a small village about two miles from Freetown. This was small, occasioned by the young men of that place being called upon that day to perform military duty. My mind not feeling clear, I desired another meeting in the evening, which was much united with; particularly by their minister, who not only gave his attendance in the afternoon, but expressed his satisfaction. The evening meeting was large, amounting it was thought to as many as four hundred people. The captain of the training company, when he dismissed them, requested their attendance at the meeting. It proved a precious season. The peaceable kingdom of Christ was clearly held up to their view. After meeting the minister invited us home with him, and treated us very kindly. O may we never forget the tender mercies of our God! who is the great Minister of ministers; and only can give ability to preach the gospel; and also to send it home to the hearts of the people, and seal it on their minds. Fifth-day, attended their meeting at Providence. And after it the meeting of Ministers and Elders to good satisfaction. At six o'clock in the evening had a meeting appointed for the colored peo-

ple of the town. It was thought there were more than four hundred of these attended, with two hundred white people or more. It was a solemn meeting. The doctrine of the gospel flowed freely. It was clearly opened to the people, that God had no respect of persons, but in every nation, he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness, shall be accepted of him. And as the rivers of old that went out of the garden of the Lord, parted and became into four heads, and one part watered the land of Ethiopia, so doth the grace of God and stream of gospel love, flow to the people of color. It was a season not to be forgotten by many. Some of these poor people were heard to say, O what a good meeting we have had! How I wish, said one, that some of my acquaintance had been here! One of them towards the close of the meeting, in a solemn manner, testified to the goodness of the Lord, saying, Had I the riches of the Indies I would willingly part with it all, for the love I now feel. May the praise be given to the Lord who was evidently near this evening, and whose presence alone makes good meetings. Blessed be his holy name forever."

After this he had or attended meetings at Newport, Portsmouth, Tivertown, Conanicut Island, Boston Neck, Tower Hill, Hopkinton, Providence, Bristol, Greenwich, Wickford, North Kingston, Cranston, Swansea, and at Warwick. The last meeting, he writes, was "a precious one, wherein the people were shown that the travels of the children of Israel of old, were a type of the christian travel towards the heavenly Jerusalem, the holy Mount Zion, the city of the living God, whose walls are salvation, and whose gates are praise." He appointed a few more meetings at factories, and some among other religious societies, where he was treated with much kindness and respect, and then, parting with his friends, set out for home, which he was enabled to reach safely, and was joyfully received by his dear wife and family. Being truly thankful to the Lord for His preserving hand, that as he writes, "kept me, and brought me safely home to my family and friends with the reward of peace." He was absent on this journey about ten weeks, attended more than sixty meetings, and rode upwards of one thousand miles.

(To be continued.)

Injury Effected by Insects.

The following statements are taken from the introductory number of *The American Entomologist*, a new monthly periodical published at St. Louis, and mainly devoted to the history of those insects, which, from the evil or the good they do to the crops, are of especial interest to the Agriculturist.

"Few persons are aware of the enormous amount of wealth annually abstracted from the pockets of the cultivators of the soil by those insignificant little creatures, which in popular parlance are called 'bugs,' but which the scientific world chooses to denominate 'insects.' Scarcely a year elapses in which the wheat crop of several States of the Union is not more or less completely ruined by the Chinch-bug, the Hessian Fly, the Wheat Midge, or the Joint Worm. It is notorious among fruit growers, that the Curculio has now almost entirely vetoed the cultivation of the plum; and of late years this pernicious little snout-beetle has extended its ravages to the peach, and even to the apple and pear, to

say nothing of those rarer and choicer fruits, the nectarine and the apricot. The strawberry and the grape vine are infested by a host of insects. What with the Bark-louse, the North, the Apple-root Plant-louse in South, and the Apple-worm everywhere, the apple crop in North America is gradually coming almost as uncertain and precarious as the plum crop. The White Grub attacks indiscriminately the timothy in the meadow, the corn in the plowed field, the young trees in the nursery, and the strawberry in the garden; always lurking insidiously under ground, and only making its presence known to the impoverished agriculturist by the losses which it has already inflicted upon him. The Hop Plant-louse—a recent importation from Europe—has for the last three or four years diminished the value of the hop crop of New York by at least one-half. In 1867 it almost entirely ruined the Michigan hops. It has now pretty nearly taken possession of Wisconsin; and already the affrighted hopgrowers of the West are fleeing before its face into the remotest districts of Iowa. Most every shade tree and fruit tree has one or more peculiar borers, which if unchecked and uncontrolled by man, will often girdle and eventually kill it; and even our squashes and pumpkin vines are, especially in the Eastern States, infested by a distinct borer which perforates one of the main stems near the root, and finally destroys it. Under the popular name of 'Potato-bug' at least five distinct insects are confounded together, each grievously destructive to the foliage of the potato, each confined at present within certain geographical limits, each with distinct habits and modes of propagation, and each to be fought and controlled by different and entirely distinct methods. Turn them which way they will, the agriculturists and horticulturists of the Northern States are met by Plant-bark-lice, May-bugs, Rose-bugs, Weevils, Cutworms, Caterpillars, Palmer-worms, Caneworms, Slug-worms, and Leaf-rollers; and at periodic intervals the Army-worm marches over their fields like a destroying pestilence, while in Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, and the more westerly parts of Missouri and Iowa, the hateful Grasshopper, in particular seasons, swoops down with the western breeze in devouring swarms from the Rocky Mountains, and, like its close ally, the Locust, Scripture and of Modern Europe, devours every green thing from off the face of the earth.

"Nor are our Southern brethren any more exempt than we are from the depredations of these tiny foes. Not to weary the reader with endless details, it is notorious that the cotton crop is often diminished at least one-third in value by a single insect—the cotton-worm—thus at one fell swoop picking the pocket of the nation of some fifty millions of dollars."

"On the whole we are certainly speaking within bounds when we assert that, taken one year with another, the United States suffer from the depredations of noxious insects to the annual amount of three hundred millions of dollars. We by no means maintain that it is possible by preventive measures to save the nation the whole of this gigantic sum; we do contend and firmly believe that it is perfectly practicable, by long continued observation and careful experiment, to save a considerable percentage of this enormous sum total. It may, and probably will, take man-

ny years of hard work in the field, and ious deliberation in the closet, to arrive at a result; but in the mean time every step it is gained in advance will be so much they saved to the community. Suppose, for example, that during the next two or three years preventive measures should be discovered by which the total annual damage inflicted by insects is diminished only to the amount of one-half of one per cent. Then, according to the data given above, the nation will gain annually for all time to the amount of *one million and a half dollars*.

It is the common practice with almost all farmers whenever they discover that their plants have been injured by bugs, to slay indiscriminately every bug that they come across. Yet nothing is more certain than that, of the whole number of species of insects, at least one-fourth part are beneficial to us by preying upon other insects, while in all probability at least one-half of the whole number are neither beneficial nor injurious. We propose, by means of good wood-cuts and colored engravings, to familiarize the American eye with the different kinds of bugs, so that they may be enabled, without much practical difficulty, to distinguish between friends, foes, and neutrals. For lack of this knowledge nothing is more common, than to see a cultivator of the soil overlooking the noxious insects that are preying upon his plants, and making fierce war upon the cannibal and parasitic insects, while a wise Providence has appointed to keep the injurious plant-feeders within due bounds."

Selected for "The Friend."

Some Questions and Answers, concerning the Seed of Israel, and the True Church.

Question. Who are the seed of Israel?

Ans. They who are begotten of the spirit and nature of the eternal Father and fountain of life, out of the spirit and nature of this world.

Ques. Are there such a seed in the earth?

Ans. Yea, and have always been, who have all been the blessing of this world, though constantly hated and persecuted by it.

Ques. Why are they hated by the world?

Ans. Because they are not of the world, but faithful witnesses against it, that its ways are evil and its end misery.

Ques. Why do they thus testify?

Ans. It is their nature, and God calleth them thereunto. He hath set up his light in their hearts, to shine forth in the world, and scatter the darkness.

Ques. How do they scatter the darkness? Doth not the darkness rather scatter them?

Ans. The darkness doth indeed often prevail against them outwardly, hunting and scattering them up and down upon the face of the earth; but they still prevail inwardly, by the testimony of men's consciences, over the darkness; who at one time or other are generally made to acknowledge in the secret of their hearts that they are of God.

Ques. Why doth the Lord suffer it thus to be, that that which is precious and of him should be trodden under foot by that which is not of him?

Ans. The Lord hath his season for the discovery of all things. He hath given the kingdom of darkness its time and power to reign over the just, and to keep the holy seed in bondage and captivity; and he hath also ap-

pointed his suffering seed its season of suffering in all ages and generations. And by these, and through these, the nature of each is discovered, their ends, and their suitableness to their ends.

Ques. But shall this holy seed always suffer in this world?

Ans. Nay, not so; for the Lord hath a day to raise the just into dominion over the unjust, even here in this world.

Ques. When shall this be?

Ans. When the malice and persecution of the enemies of the pure seed are filled up, and the measure of its sufferings finished.

Ques. Where are this seed?

Ans. They are (as yet, for the generality) scattered up and down under the face of the whole heaven. Not to be found in a visible body gathered together; but scattered up and down, here a few, and there a few; here one, and there another.

Ques. Were they then once in a body?

Ans. Yea, they were once embodied; for after God had cast off the natural seed, the Jews, he gathered the spiritual seed into a body, setting them as a city upon a hill, and making them the light of the world.

Ques. How came they afterwards to be scattered?

Ans. The dragon hath done this, God suffering him many ways to assault this building, and so far at length to prevail over it, as even to scatter his Church out of her built state, into a wilderness state, where no eye can discern her any more, but that which is of God. (Wait to read Revela. xii. in the light of that Spirit which wrote it.)

Ques. Why did God suffer the dragon to prevail over so precious and glorious a building?

Ans. Because there was somewhat of the power of darkness necessary to be made manifest, which could not be otherwise so made manifest as by this its prevailing; and also that he might show the necessity of, and make way for the bringing forth of that, over which the power of darkness cannot prevail.

Ques. Is there, then, such a thing to be brought forth?

Ans. Yea, there is a church, there is a spiritual building, against which the gates of hell can never prevail; which is so united to the Rock, that the powers of darkness can by no means come between the Rock and it.

Ques. Are this church and the church of the apostles' days different, or the same?

Ans. This church hath been in all ages; but a more full and perfect bringing forth in the apostles' days than in any age before; yet not such a bringing forth outwardly, as might not be driven back. And therefore did the Lord suffer it to be assaulted and prevailed over, in that wherein it was weak through the outwardness of it, that (after many days) he might manifest his strength in bringing it forth more perfectly.

Ques. Where hath this church been these many ages, since the dragon's sore assault and overcoming it, as to its outwardness?

Ans. In the wilderness. Rev. xii.

Ques. What wilderness? Any outward visible wilderness?

Ans. It is a parable, representing the scattered state of the seed, after God's presence was withdrawn from the visible building, and it laid waste as to his life, and the appearances of his Spirit, and the dragon got into, and seated in, the form, 2 Thess. ii. 4, then the

seed and appearances of God were to be found elsewhere, and not in those buildings.

Ques. How were those churches or buildings in the apostles' days laid waste?

Ans. The presence of the life and power makes the form living, and no longer is it or can it be so than the life and power remains with it. Now they not abiding in the life and in the power (the apostasy coming, spoken of 2 Thess. ii. 3,) the life and the power also withdrew from them, and left them the dead form, into which the prince of death immediately enters; and so that which was a church unto God while the life abode there, and they in the life, becomes a synagogue of Satan, he entering into the dead form, and being worshipped there in the dead form. So that it is not any outward gathering or profession that makes a church under the New Testament, but only the life and power. That gathering which is in the life and power is a true church; that which is not, is a synagogue of Satan, let them profess what they will. For the living God dwells in living temples only, and the prince of death dwells in all the territories of death.

Ques. According to this rule there are, or have been, few true churches of God in the world since the days of the apostles.

Ans. The true church hath been in a wilderness state since the days of the apostles. A scattered seed have her children been, and she a widow forsaken; God providing a place for the inward part of his building, and giving up the outward part to the formal spirit, to the possession of the powers of darkness. Read Rev. xi. 1, 2. The Lord, by the withdrawing of his Spirit, took down his own building, gave up the outward court to the Gentiles, removed the inward temple, altar, and worshippers into the wilderness. And since that time, men have built many buildings, in the imitation of that which God built (every sort according to their skill and reasonings of their wisdom about the thing;) but they are not the same building. But the true building, the true church, is reproached by all these builders, and not known to be the thing, because hid from their eyes.

Ques. When shall His true church appear again?

Ans. When God, who gave her the wings of an eagle to fly into the wilderness, bringeth her the same wings again to fly out. Then shall she come forth clothed with the sun again, with the moon under her feet, and with her crown of stars.

Ques. How may it appear that those present buildings which are to be found in the world are not the true churches?

Ans. Because they are built by men, and their strength stands not in the demonstration and power of the Spirit, but in the wisdom and power of man; take away that, they soon crumble and moulder of themselves. Besides, they are not clothed with the sun, have not the moon under their feet, nor know not the travail to bring forth the man child, which the true church knows even in the wilderness.

(To be continued.)

Some formerly who came to the prophet to enquire of the Lord, without putting away the idols from their hearts, and the stumbling blocks of their iniquity from before their faces, were answered by Him according to the multitude of their idols.

A Tropical Air-Plant.

A wonderful tree—if tree it can be called—grows throughout the West India Islands, in South America as far south as Brazil, and perhaps in Florida. It is not remarkable for its beauty, nor for its great size, but for its irresistible power of destroying other trees.

It is an epiphyte (*Clusia rosea* Linn.), perhaps a true parasite. Whether it ever germinates in the ground I know not; nor do I know why it should not, if it can sprout from a woodpecker's hole in a palm. Certain it is, that of hundreds which I have seen, I never saw a young plant attached to the soil. It grows on many kinds of trees, and at almost any height above the earth. In some situations it grows feebly. On a palm, it never or rarely attains to any considerable size; whether there is an incompatibility between the two growths, or whether, as is commonly the case on these trees, it germinates at too great a height. On the spreading branch of a tree it thrives better, but seems there to be not in its proper place. In any case, its main development is downward. When on a branch remote from the trunk, the descending axis—root or trunk, whichever it may be—is like a cord, increasing to the size of a rope, or a hawser, or growing even larger; rarely branching, but, sometimes, near the ground sending off stays. The ascending axis make little more than a bush, while the root may be thirty or forty feet long. In one respect, this is like a true root,—it branches irregularly,—while, on the ascending trunk the leaves and branches are in pairs.

In order to attain its full development, it seems necessary that it should germinate at a point from which the descending axis shall pass in proximity to the trunk of the tree; and, it has seemed, that if this point be very high, it is a circumstance unfavorable to its rapid growth.

Supposing, then, our plant to start under favorable auspices, not very high above the ground, and from a hole or a fissure in an erect trunk, the ascending stem presents nothing of special interest, but the root, passing down near the foster-tree, is most singularly affected by it. It would seem as if possessed of a most grateful affection for that which gives it support; so much so, as to multiply arms with which to embrace it. It sends off, from time to time, at irregular distances, from one side or the other, slender, almost thread-like branches, which pass horizontally around the tree, till they meet on the opposite side and unite: or, it may be, if two should not meet, they would pass entirely round it and unite again with the main root. On this point, I either made no careful observations, or my memory is at fault. Gradually the foster-tree is embraced by a succession of these cords. But, by the same regular growth, these cords spread upward and downward, till they become hoops. And these hoops often send off branches from one to another; and these in their turn widen, till the tree is inclosed in a living cylinder or a cylindrical network of bands, having immense strength; and as these seem to increase only laterally, the growth of the tree is checked, and its destruction is inevitable, sooner or later, according to its less or greater power of endurance.

A tree, on which, the Copey has woven a pretty complete net, cannot long retain its vitality. Its circulation is stopped and it dies. But this seems not to check the growth of the

destroyer, so long as the trunk remains erect. But when they both fall, the parasite cannot long survive. It would seem that it required either elevation or an erect position for its existence.

I can recall to mind but one instance of a Copey growing from the ground, and it is probable that in this case the place whence it started was low, and it had time to reach the soil and fasten its roots there before the death and decay of its foster-parent.

Copey is, probably, the aboriginal or Carib name of the plant, which, like many others, has been retained. Scotch lawyer, or Scotch attorney, by which name it is known in Jamaica, is not altogether flattering to legal gentlemen of Caledonian extraction.—*American Naturalist*.

SILENT WORSHIP.

Selected.

Let deepest silence all around
Its peaceful shelter spread,
So shall that living word abound,
The word that wakes the dead.

How sweet to wait upon the Lord
In stillness and in prayer;
What though no preacher speak the word,
A minister is there.

A minister of wondrous skill
True graces to impart;
He teaches all the Father's will,
And preaches to the heart.

He dissipates the coward's fears,
And bids the coldest glow;
He speaks,—and lo, the softest tears
Of deep contrition flow.

He knows to bend the heart of steel,
He bows the loftiest soul;
O'er all we think and all we feel,
How matchless his control?

And ah! how precious is his love,
In tenderest touches given;
It whispers of the bliss above,
And stays the soul on heaven.

From mind to mind in streams of joy
The holy influence spreads;
'Tis peace, 'tis praise, without alloy,
For God that influence sheds.

Dear Lord, to Thee we still will pray,
And praise Thee as before;
For this thy glorious gospel day,
Teach us to praise Thee more.

Selected.

BROTHERLY LOVE AND UNITY.

Jesus, Lord, we look to Thee,
Let us in thy name agree;
Thou thyself the Prince of Peace,
Bid our jars forever cease.

By thy reconciling love
Every stumbling-block remove;
Each to each unite, endear,
Come and spread thy banner here.

Make us of one heart and mind,
Courteous, pitiful and kind;
Lowly, meek in thought and word,
Altogether like our Lord.

Let us each for other care,
Each the other's burden bear;
To thy church the pattern give,
Show how true believers live.

Free from anger and from pride,
Let us thus in God abide;
All the depths of love express,
All the heights of holiness.

The trial of adversity and contumely is doubtless great; while perhaps still more difficult is the trial of honor and sudden prosperity.

The London Times.

To the writer abroad The London Times and its office are always objects of interest. Your readers may, perhaps, like to know something of this great newspaper, which stands at the head of the press of Europe. In the heart of the old city of London, near St. Paul's Church and the Thames, are "Printing House Square" and "Play House Yard," the former a small open space, about fifty feet square, the latter a narrow street, a few yards to the north, access being gained to both through some of the smallest, most crooked and dingiest streets of the metropolis. Here, in a dozen or more low, ancient-looking houses, covering perhaps an acre and a half, is published the Times, publishing office being on Play House Yard, an office for receiving advertisements on one of Printing House Square, the managers' office on another, and the editor's rooms on a third. The place is a quiet one, secluded from the bustle and noise of the traffic of the great London streets, and none of the buildings make any pretensions or give, beyond one or two modest signs, any indications of the important business transacted within.

On January 13, 1785, Mr. John Walter, of London, published the first number of "Daily Universal Register," which was printed by what was known as the logographic system, in which types containing syllables or words were employed instead of single letters. This system, being not found to answer, was soon disused. Mr. Walter determined to change the name of his newspaper, and on January 1, 1788, issued the first number of "The Times," a four-page sheet a little larger than the first number of the Public Ledger, and containing four columns on each page. It was, of course, printed on the old-fashioned hand presses. It had many rivals to contend with, and gained but slowly in circulation, having at the start and until 1803, a sale of 1000 copies, whilst the London Morning Post issued 4500. During this year Mr. Walter gave up the paper to his son, in whose hands it advanced to a high place in journalism, starting being gained by enterprise in gathering news in Napoleon's wars. On November 1, 1814, the Times was first printed by steam power, using the first English steam printing press, constructed by M. Konig, and capable of working off 1200 copies per hour. By successive improvements this capacity was increased, and in 1815, there were 4200 copies per hour printed. The powerful articles contributed by Edward Sterling to the Times gained it the well known name of "The Times Leader." During this period it gradually increased its size, adding a fifth, and then a sixth column to each page, and on January 1, 1829, it issued its first double number of eight pages. In 1841, a memorable event happened in the history of the paper. It used its power to defeat and expose a scheme organized by a public company to defraud, by forging all the influential bankers of Europe, and brought upon the proprietors a long and expensive action for libel, involving them in heavy expense. Finally the jury found the charge true, but gave a verdict of only one farthing damages. This trial was one of the great events of the time, and subscriptions were on foot in all parts of Europe to reimburse the proprietors for their immense outlay in defending the action, but this being firmly declined, the money was expended in founding "Times Scholarships" at Oxford, Cambridge and other

tools, and marble tablets commemorating the event were set up in the Royal Exchange, Printing House Square, and other places. These were the greatest honors ever given to a European newspaper. Subsequently, the paper came into the hands of Mr. John Wallis, grandson of its founder. In 1845, the Times established an overland express from India for the conveyance of news. In 1848, the first used rotary printing machines, those of Applegarth, and in 1852 its average daily circulation was 36,000, whilst of the number of copies of the issue of the 19th of November, 1852, issued after the death of the Duke of Wellington, and containing his biography, 56,000 copies were sold. In 1854, Dr. Russell was employed as special correspondent in the Crimea, and wrote the letters that made him famous. During this period the Times began issuing triple and quadruple sheets, papers of twelve and sixteen pages. In 1858, Mr. Hoe's American printing machine was first used to print the Times. In 1861, the daily circulation had increased to 54,000 copies, over 18,000,000 copies being issued during the year. At this time the Times began occasionally issuing quadruple sheets of twenty-four pages to accommodate its business, and on June 22, 1861 it issued a sextuple sheet of twenty-four pages, containing besides the reading matter 4076 different advertisements, quite an increase over its modest number of 159, twenty years before, in 1811. In 1867, the Times began printing with the Walter self-feeding press, patented the year before, and claimed to be the fastest and most economical printing machine in the world. The present circulation of the Times is from 63,000 to 68,000 daily, the ordinary issue being a sixteen page newspaper, whilst sometimes it is increased to a twenty page newspaper.

This is a brief history of the paper, and I now will pass on to an account of its present condition, and of the office at Printing House Square. The Times is in an era of great prosperity, and the endeavor in the establishment to issue a newspaper, which will at once be a model of correct typography, excellent printing, and the purest English. It is considered that the care bestowed in the Times Office upon the diction of its leading articles has contributed more than anything else to preserve the purity of the English language. The staff of "leader" writers is large, and upon it are the best newspaper writers in England, where an editor's ambition is to be employed by the Times. Unlike the custom in America, the object at the Times Office is to preserve the personality of the paper. What it contains is said by the paper itself, and not by any individual, and for that reason its opinions and statements go before the world with all the weight the newspaper can give them. Its editors never write. They forecast, day by day, the policy of the paper; suggest subjects for the leader writers; sit in judgment upon their articles when written; and decide what shall or shall not go into the paper. Its correspondents, in England and abroad, receive at one instruction, and that is to send accurate and impartial accounts of transpiring events, at the earliest moment, written in such manner as to interest the readers.

To conduct this establishment, a large force of course required. It prints every day from 1700 to 3000 advertisements, and on extraordinary occasions even more. It also prints twenty to thirty columns of reading matter. To perform the mechanical part of

the work, 400 persons are employed at Printing House Square, whilst probably, as many more are attached to the paper in literary positions. With reference to advertisements, as the paper is always receiving more than it can print, it promises early insertions to none but the poor people who want places, and a few other urgent classes. No one who comes after twelve o'clock on any day with his advertisement, can hope for an insertion in the next day's paper, whilst generally the advertisers do not see their advertisements printed until two or three days, or sometimes as many weeks, after they are handed over the counter. They have to wait their turn, and such is the anxiety to get them in The Times, that the English public submit patiently to delays that the American public would never tolerate. The lowest charge is for "wants," in which case each advertiser is allowed three lines for a half crown, about 60 cents, gold. For all others, the regular rate is a shilling a line, 24 cents, gold, but no advertisement is taken for less than four shillings, whilst long advertisements are charged more in proportion, the rate after the first fifty lines, being two shillings a line. The cheapest rates are allowed to public charities and similar classes, but nothing extra is charged for favorite positions in the paper.

(To be continued.)

For "The Friend."

These beautiful lines, taken from one of the religious periodicals of the day, describe a condition of christian experience, which the humble disciple is at times favored with, even a sense of the calming presence of our Heavenly Father, and a confidence in His goodness and protection. Inexpressibly sweet and precious are the seasons when we are so favored, when the soul feels that it has indeed a strong tower into which it can run and find safety; but the experienced christian well knows that such seasons are not in his control. We cannot command these visitations at our pleasure. Our Saviour has declared, "No man can come unto me, except the Father which hath sent me, draw him," and experience confirms the truth of the declaration. In His wisdom, He sees meet to lead His disciples towards the Heavenly kingdom through a path beset with trials and struggles. Doubtless these are designed for our good. The painful sense of our weakness, of our inability even to think a good thought, or to penetrate in any degree the mental darkness that at times surrounds us, tends to humble us, and to lead us more earnestly to seek for help and strength from the only availing source. The more we advance in christian experience, the more we appreciate the value and the safety of humility; and the more thoroughly we become convinced that feasting at the King's table and being clad with the royal robe, are luxuries to be only occasionally dispensed to us, but that the vale of spiritual poverty, where a true hunger and thirst after heavenly riches is experienced, is the safest ground for our habitual residence. Richard Shackleton in writing to that valued minister, Sarah R. Grubb, says: "Thou art a trained servant, and art acquainted, by this time, with thy Master's ways and manner. Thou hast, though young in years, been long under His holy discipline, and knowest that much exercise, conflict and probation is continually to be gone through, in order to be made perfect, thoroughly fur-

nished unto all good works.' Thou hast drunk deeply of Divine consolation, and thou hast known a walking in the light of the Lord; yea, thy path has been for a season as the shining light. No wonder, then, that in turn thou shouldst not only be stripped of thy priestly robes, but compassed with the troubles and perplexities which belong to us, as being flesh. I believe, indeed, that those who ascend to the greatest heights of the holy hill, and as instruments, are made most eminently useful, I believe that those have to descend proportionably into the lower parts of the earth, and have the greatest need to experience a being buried with Christ, by baptism into death. Such is the frailty and fallibility of our compound natures, that the Great Author of them knows there is a necessity for our undergoing repeated humiliations and abasement of self, that we may know and feel, and be made thoroughly sensible of this important, essential truth: that we are not sufficient of ourselves even to think any good thing, as of ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God."

E. S.

PEACE.

Is this the peace of God, this strange, sweet calm? The weary day is at its zenith still, Yet 'tis as if, beside some cool, clear rill, Through shadowy stillness rose an evening psalm, And all the noise of life was hushed away, And tranquil gladness reigned with gently soothing sway.

It was not so just now. I turned aside With aching head, and heart most sorely bowed: Around me cares and griefs in crushing crowd; While only rose the sense, in swelling tide, Of weakness, insufficiency, and sin, And fear, and gloom, and doubt in mighty flood rolled in.

That rushing flood I had no strength to meet, Nor power to flee; my present, future, past, Myself, my sorrow, and my sin I cast In utter helplessness at Jesus' feet; Then bent me to the storm, if such his will; He saw the winds and waves, and whispered, "Peace, be still!"

And there was calm. O Saviour! I have proved That thou to help and save art really near; How else this quiet rest from grief, and fear, And all distress? The cross is not removed, I must go forth to bear it as before, But, leaning on thine arm, I dread its weight no more.

Is it, indeed, thy peace? I have not tried To analyze my faith, dissect my trust, Or measure if belief be full and just, And, therefore, claim thy peace. But thou hast died! I know that this is true, and true for me; And knowing it, I come, and cast my all on thee.

It is not that I feel less weak, but thou Wilt be my strength; it is not that I see Less sin; but there is pardoning love with thee, And all-sufficient grace. Enough! And now I do not think or pray; I only rest And feel that thou art near, and know that I am blest.

The Feejee Islands.—The Feejee Islands are a group of islands in the south Pacific. Altogether they number about 225, of which eighty are inhabited. Their aggregate area is 8000 square miles, and the total population 300,000. Of late English Wesleyan missionaries have met with great success in these islands, and the number of attendants upon the religious services is reported by them as exceeding 50,000. Seven years ago the king offered to cede the islands to Great Britain, and the English government replied that it had taken the proposition into favorable consideration. No action was subsequently taken in the matter, but it is naturally supposed that the new con-

tract with the Melbourne Company must soon lead to the establishment of a British protectorate.

The Feejee Islands are, beside the Sandwich Islands, the only considerable portion of Australasia and Polynesia which has thus far maintained a native government. Ere long both are likely to lose their independence. The king of Feejee, as has already been mentioned, is himself anxious to transfer his possessions to some great foreign power; and in the Sandwich Islands the race of native rulers will become extinct with the death of the present childless king. In that eventuality one political party desires submission to England, and another party annexation to the United States. Nearly all the remainder of Australasia and Polynesia is in the hands of the English, French and Spanish, all of whom are eager to annex as much as possible of what little territory still remains nominally independent. Within a few years the last native government of Australasia and Polynesia is likely to disappear.—*Pittsburg Eve. Chronicle.*

The Great Shoshone Falls of Idaho.

Snake River is the south fork of the Columbia, having the alternate name of Lewis River, named after Lewis, one of the early pioneers who came West by way of the Rocky Mountains, following the course of the river to the point at which it empties into the Columbia. Snake River rises in the Rocky Mountains, near Fremont's Peak, on the Dakota line, flowing 800 miles through Southern Idaho, in a general westerly course, thence north 150 miles, forming the boundary line between Idaho and Oregon, receiving as tributaries the Boise, Owyhee, Salmon and Clearwater rivers, besides numerous smaller streams, and finally uniting with the north fork of Clark's river to form the great Columbia.

The valley of the Snake lies along an almost direct line from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and in early days it furnished the most practicable route overland to the Pacific. In its descent over the elevated plains of Idaho, about 400 miles from whence it takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains, Snake river forms the great Shoshone Falls. The river here runs through a narrow, rocky gorge, which widens and terminates abruptly in precipitous cliffs, the summits of which are about 1000 feet above the level of the rapids, and so steep that the traveller can descend at only one point—an old Indian trail, its numerous windings making it about a mile in length. Following this trail slowly and carefully, the tourist will in due time find himself standing upon the banks of the river on a level with the rapids and overlooking the falls. The width of the river at this point has been variously estimated—we thought it at least two hundred yards.

The rapids here form a series of cascades, ranging from thirty to sixty feet each in height, and just below them the river in one unbroken mass leaps two hundred and ten feet into the bottomless pit below. The course of the river at this point is almost due east and west; the contour of the falls is that of an irregular horseshoe, and their width, following the course of the water, is at least four hundred yards. Although the river is not quite as wide at this point as the Niagara River, the falls are higher and quite as beautiful. The most complete view of the falls, including the river above and below the rapids, cliffs and

surrounding scenery, is obtained from Lookout Point. Lookout Point is a narrow cape of rocks projecting from the main bluff about three hundred yards lower down on the river than the falls, so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. Care and caution should be exercised in going to the extremity of this point—the very timid and over bold should never attempt it—a slip of the foot would in a moment precipitate one three hundred feet into the raging torrent below.

Standing upon this point, we will endeavor to name the prominent places of interest. The first object which attracts our attention is Eagle Rock, a perpendicular pillar of rock about one hundred feet in height, rising from the midst of the rapids fifty yards from the south bank of the river, and almost overhanging the main cataract. Upon the topmost peak of this rock an American eagle has built his eyrie, a fitting home for our noble national bird—long may he live to occupy his unique and romantic abode! Just above, and about the centre of the cataract, is Ballard Island, a small rocky island covered with cedar and juniper trees. Several smaller islands, to the right and left of the large one or Ballard Island, add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

The Two Sentinels—two huge rocky pillars—are one on the north, the other on the south side, overlooking the falls, and reminding one of grim sentinels guarding their post. Lower down the river, and from a higher standpoint, one can obtain a fine panoramic view of the whole—the falls, the foaming rapids, eagle rock, the two sentinels, the picturesque islands, the huge pillars of perpetual spray rising from the bottom and near the centre of the cataract, but extending as it rises to either side, and made beautiful by the many-colored rainbows which shed a halo of glory upon the whole scene. Still lower down the river is Prospect Gulch. Several gentlemen of the party, actuated by the spirit of adventure, determined to attempt through this gulch to reach the river below the falls. They lowered themselves fifty feet on a rope down the perpendicular sides of a rocky cliff. Reaching firm ground, they managed with but little difficulty to scramble down about five hundred feet to the banks of the river. Arriving there, they found that their troubles had just begun: they were six hundred yards from the falls, to reach which their path lay around and sometimes over huge boulders of slippery rocks, winding along the foot of the steep banks and then through the foaming and boiling waters, the heavy swells of which reminded them *strikingly* of the breakers on the sea shore. Finally they reached a point about thirty feet from the falls. Their journey here came to an abrupt termination by the shelving of the rocks into deep water. The wind struck this point with such violence that they feared to trust themselves in an erect posture. On their knees, they held with their hands to the overhanging brush to prevent being blown into the river.

We think that one cannot fully comprehend the immensity of the sheet of water and the sublimity of the scene, until he can gaze upwards as we did. This point is the Cave of the Winds. The Shoshone Falls, as a whole, will compare favorably with Niagara. Those of our party who have seen both places, pronounce the former superior in many respects. In beauty and wildness of scenery, the Sho-

shone cannot be surpassed. Niagara excels in magnitude only.—*Oregon Statesman.*

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The Great Husbandman sees and knows his plants, and the different species of them, and what kind of ground is best for each. We may observe some trees thrive best in deep and rich, and others in a light and sandy soil. Some love a dry, and others a marshy bed: there are some which grow, as it were, out of the very rocks where there is no soil of earth, and flourish again, so that hardly itself, if rightly endured is not always unfavourable to religious growth.—*R. Sheekleton.*

Protect the Trees.—Setting aside all the economic uses of trees, their beauty and their influence on our happiness would alone render them worthy of protection and preservation. All men appreciate the awful condition which we should be placed in if the earth were entirely disrobed of trees; but we do not fully realize the necessity of a determination on the part of every citizen to use all his personal influence to prevent the destruction of the forest, and to see that no valuable tree is ever needlessly sacrificed, and that no barren eminence or declivity is ever deprived of its wood. Many a time never come when all the full grown trees shall be banished to the roadside, to public grounds, or the gentleman's estate; when the youth of our villages, excluded from field and wood—no longer the dwelling-places of sylvan beauty, and the scene of healthful labor and recreation, but a hateful show-dressed lawn and aristocratic park—sigh and mourn over the progress of luxury which has destroyed the wild wood, graded the diversities of surface, and converted the beautiful domain of rustic labor into one rapid conformation of landscape gardens and model farms.

THE FRIEND.

NINTH MONTH 19, 1868.

The commencement of a new volume called forth testimonials of approbation of the course pursued by our Journal from different quarters, written by Friends whose judgment we respect. They are satisfactory and encouraging, and serve to animate afresh, and long continued labor in catering and preparing for each successive number has induced weariness, and raised the query whether might not withdraw from the assumed responsible position of "contributors."

Two, and only two, expressions of disapprobation have reached us, and as they serve to show how impossible it is, in conducting such a miscellany as "The Friend," to please everyone, we may mention their import. One delicately having our paper because those who are at the head of it," are, what he calls "Gurnitees;" the other, because we are "too straight-laced," and have not charity enough for differences in small matters. We must allow one to counterbalance the other and so continue unsettled by neither. *Prejudiced*, become almost a slang term, to apply to those who adhere to "old fashioned" Quakerism, and we expect to receive our share of odium accompanying it.

We have heard of physicians who treat diseases according to the names attached

om, and not according to the symptoms developed. They thus betrayed their ignorance of the principles of the noble science of medicine, were little better than charlatans, and unlikely to aid nature in restoring health. In dealing with the unhappy disorders arising in our religious Society from differences on points of religious belief, if we allow judgment to be controlled by names or epithets attached to either party engaged in them, without subjecting the opinions and resulting consequences to thorough analysis, so to make a distinction between that which is right and that which is wrong, we are unfit to offer an opinion, much less to prescribe a remedy.

In essaying to help maintain the long established principles and practices of Friends, and to show how, we believe, they are undermined and displaced by the sentimental religion and unsanctified activity now so popular in the Society, while scrupulously careful to make no compromise of principle even in little things," we have been, and are equally desirous to cherish christian kindness and charity for those with whom we may differ on these points, and to judge no one merely on the ground of the party to which he may be said to belong. Controversy is altogether distasteful to us. We long for that unity and harmony in our religious Society which becomes the followers of Christ, and to be able to feel that every member of it is a co-laborer in the same blessed cause of spreading its doctrines and testimonies throughout the earth. But this does not close our eyes to the radical differences in religious belief existing among its members, nor does it lessen the obligation to warn them against the errors promulgated, and the evil fruits they must produce. We are aware that we speak on behalf of what appears to be a minority, and we put no high estimate on the value of our labors; but we claim the right of contending for the faith delivered to the saints, as we have always understood it to be held by Friends, and we are strong in the faith and hope that a brighter day is at hand. The means and the time are in the hand of Omnipotence, and He will overturn, overturn, until He is again allowed to dwell in our midst.

We think great loss is sustained by our members in not being familiar with the literature of their own Society, especially the lives and other writings of its founders. There has been a prejudice created against the latter by misrepresentations of their religious principles and biblical knowledge, made by some who profess to be their legitimate successors, but whose aim has been to substitute their own system of divinity for that preached and suffered for by our forefathers. Hence the spiritual exercises and deep religious experiences of the former pillars in our church, have been represented as overstrained and uncalled for; the result, it is admitted, of deep feeling, but unnecessary when enlightened by such copious knowledge of christian ethics, and trained by such philosophic guidance as are available at the present time. This is an agreeable theory to those who shrink from adopting a religion, which they see confers its blessings only on those who are willing to make great sacrifices, and they naturally prefer another system, which is more easily acquired, and while promising quite as much is to be had at less cost.

But apart from the deeply interesting nar-

atives of their labors and sufferings—excepting the Holy Scriptures—there is no richer treasury of christian knowledge, attained in the several stages from a new-born child to the full stature of a strong man in Christ Jesus; no clearer expositions of the great truths pertaining to salvation, and of the spiritual nature and requirements of the gospel, than are to be found in the works of that remarkable band of men who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, went forth, with their lives in their hands, and under the guidance, and by the power vouchsafed by their Divine Master, gathered and established the Society of Friends. They were men of like passions and infirmities as ourselves, and in their controversial writings there may be found an occasional high colored and inappropriate expression, such as, in this day, we would not use in the same connection. In their pressing concern to inculcate and fix the attention of the people on the great doctrine of the manifestation of the Holy Spirit in the heart, Christ within the hope of glory, which was then denied and derided by the professors of the christian name generally, they may not have, as constantly as we now do, accompanied its exposition with an avowal of belief in the doctrine of the inseparable union of Christ's deity and humanity, while in the prepared body, though it was repeatedly and emphatically declared to be part of their faith as held by other orthodox professors. While combating the then generally prevalent opinion of salvation being attained by a mere intellectual belief in the vicarious sufferings of the crucified Saviour, and his imputed righteousness, without the necessity of experiencing the washing of regeneration through the baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire, they may not have so constantly held up to view their belief in the fundamental doctrines of the atonement, and salvation through faith, as in this day of revolt and unbelief seems to be desirable; yet all their declarations of faith, and the whole tenor of their writings embrace them, and can leave no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced reader, that their system of theology was scriptural, complete and orthodox.

We would rejoice to contribute towards reviving a more general taste for the reading of the works alluded to, and therefore welcome to our columns extracts from their contents, and notices of their authors; in the hope that our readers, especially the young, may be incited to make themselves fully acquainted with the works themselves. It is refreshing and strengthening to leave the pigmies in the way and work of evangelization, their imitative excitements and loudly lauded labors, to enter into familiar converse with these sons of thunder and consolation, whose lives were irrefutable evidence of the transforming power of the religion they professed, and show, that, realizing the deep import of the mission on which they had entered, they trod the way of holiness in company with the Son and Sent of their Father in heaven. Still more ennobling is it to catch some inspiration from the same spirit that influenced them, to aspire to a measure of the same growth to which we see they attained, and having our courage renewed by the uniform testimony of this cloud of witnesses to the sufficiency of Divine Grace, to run with greater alacrity the race set before us, and to evince in our every day walk, how pure the heart will be that is redeemed

out of its fallen state, and thus teach others the lesson of what life should be.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

FOREIGN.—France has refused the final demand made by the Italian ambassador for the recall of the French troops from Rome, and at the same time Prince Girgenti has brought to Paris the proposal of Spain to cement an alliance with France by sending 30,000 soldiers to Rome. This arrangement, it is thought, would relieve France of the care of the Holy See in case she should be at war with any of the European Powers. In a recent speech at Chalons the French Emperor made use of these words: "I will say nothing more, as public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate my words are." The *Paris Patrie* of the 12th, discredits the report that the Prussian army is to be reduced. The *Gazette de France* had previously published a dispatch from Berlin to the Prussian Envoy at Paris, announcing that King William, wishing to give a new pledge of moderation, and to show his confidence in the prospect of peace, had issued an order for the reduction of the Prussian army by 120,000 men.

The first private execution in London took place on the 8th inst. The sufferer was a youth of 19, who had been convicted of murder.

Queen Victoria has returned to England from her journey to Switzerland.

The Archbishop of Armagh, at a visitation in his Diocese, predicted that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would cause a dissolution of the Union and make Ireland a separate State.

The press of Calcutta and of Bombay, and of all parts of India, as far as heard from, without exception, condemn the reported appointment of Earl Mayo as Governor-General of India.

An International Convention of the Workingmen of Europe, met in Brussels during the last week. The attendance was large, and the proceedings harmonious and orderly. The Convention discouraged merely local strikes of the workmen, and advised that councils of arbitration be formed to settle differences between the employer and the employed, and also that trade societies be established in those countries where they do not now exist, and that all such societies act in co-operation with each other for the general improvement of the status of the workmen throughout Europe.

An extraordinary concession has been made by the Turkish Sultan to Admiral Farragut in permitting his flagship Franklin, to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus. While in the Bosphorus, the Franklin was visited by a Greek Cretan deputation, who distributed an address asking American aid. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of the U. S. Minister, returned the copies of the address and received the Cretans as private individuals.

Several scientific Germans went to Aden, in Arabia, to observe the recent total eclipse of the sun. The expedition is stated to have been entirely successful. Six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained.

Melbourne advices of 8th mo. 16th report, that the natives of New Zealand have again risen in insurrection.

Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. They state that the fortifications at Humaita had been razed to the ground, and at the last accounts the allied army had moved towards the new fortifications of the Paraguayans. The fleet of iron clads had already arrived opposite the intrenchments. A detachment of Paraguayan troops, left behind in Gran Chaco on the evacuation of Humaita, were surrounded by the Allies and compelled to surrender.

On the 13th ult. a terrible earthquake visited the cities along the coast of Peru and Ecuador, whereby many thousand persons perished and an immense amount of property was destroyed. Arequipa, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, has passed away, scarcely a vestige of it being left. Arica, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, was also destroyed, not a house being left standing. A tidal wave, forty feet high, rolled with terrific force on shore, carrying ships far inland. The United States storeship *Fredonia*, with nearly all on board, was lost. The U. States steamer *Waterer* was carried a long distance inland, left high and dry, but only one man was drowned. The Peruvian corvette *America* was also carried ashore and thirty-three of her crew were drowned. Several American, English and French merchantmen were also lost. Coaticachi, Pancho, Puellaro and many other towns were destroyed. Where Coaticachi formerly stood is now a lake. The earthquake extended from Bolina to the southern part of Chili, on the coast, and over one hundred miles inland. At Lima there was not much damage done, although the shocks lasted about four minutes, and created the wildest consternation. The

Congress of Peru has placed unlimited power in the hands of the President to extend succor to the destitute.

London on the 14th—Consols, 94. U. S. 5-20's, 72. Liverpool.—Cotton declining, uplands, 10d. a 10½d.; Orleans, 10½d. a 10¾d. Breadstuffs dull.

UNITED STATES.—*The Maine Election.*—On the 14th inst., the general election was held in this State for Governor, members of Congress, &c. The vote was the largest ever polled, and the Republican candidates were chosen by greatly increased majorities.

Philadelphia.—Mortality last week, 252. Of cholera infantum, 19; of consumption, 29; typhoid fever, 11.

The Union Pacific Railroad.—Official information has been received of the completion of another section of twenty miles, extending to the eight hundredth milepost west from Omaha, and about three hundred miles this side of Salt Lake City.

The Indians.—Lawless bands of the Cheyennes have continued their incursions into the settlements in Western Kansas and Colorado, and committed many outrages. General Sherman has requested that an additional supply of cavalry should be placed at his disposal to be used against them. Official advices from Montana state that the Indians are all peaceable in that territory. Those under the Salt Lake superintendency remained quiet during the past month, and have promised to abstain from further depredations on the whites.

Miscellaneous.—A committee of the Tennessee Legislature recently waited upon the President with a request that aid should be furnished to sustain the present State Government, which has latterly been threatened and violently opposed by the disloyal portion of its inhabitants. The President told them that General Thomas would be instructed to send a sufficient force into Tennessee to preserve order and assist the civil authorities in executing the laws. He also stated that it was his intention to sustain the present State government of Tennessee against all opposition.

The Governor of Alabama has called a special meeting of the Legislature of that State, to meet on the 16th inst., for the purpose of passing a registration law, without which the Presidential election cannot be held.

The Georgia State Senate has followed the example of the House, and expelled its two colored members. The colored members of the House of Representatives, lately declared ineligible, have published a protest, addressed to the Speaker and members of the House, in which they enter a solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated on their race, and say they will appeal at the proper time to Congress. It is signed by twenty-eight expelled members and twelve Republican members, accompanied by a demand that the protest be entered on the journal of the House, which the House refused to permit.

It is now believed that the great tidal wave of Eighth mo. 14th, at San Pedro and along the southern coast of California, was the result of the great earthquake of the previous evening along the Pacific coast of South America.

Professor Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, announces the discovery of another minor planet, shining like a star of the tenth magnitude.

On and after the 18th inst., the time of the through trains between New York and Washington is to be reduced, and they are to be run from one city to the other in less than nine hours for the night trains, and eight hours 15 minutes for the morning express trains.

The Markets, &c.—The following were the quotations on the 14th inst. *New York.*—American gold, 143¾ a 144. U. S. sixes, 1881, 114; ditto, 5-20's, new, 109; ditto, 10-40, 5 per cents, 104½. Superfine State flour, \$6.90 a \$7.75; shipping Ohio, \$8.50 a \$9; extra, family and fancy brands, \$9.50 a \$13.50. Amber southern wheat, \$2.30; white Michigan, \$2.50; No. 2 Milwaukee spring wheat, \$1.85 a \$1.92. New western oats, 68 a 70 cts. Western mixed corn, \$1.20 a \$1.21. Middling uplands cotton, 25 a 25½ cts. *Philadelphia.*—Superfine flour, \$6.75 a \$7.50; extras \$8 a \$8.75; finer brands, \$9 a \$14. New red wheat, \$2.20 a \$2.30; amber, \$2.35. Rye, \$1.60. Yellow corn, \$1.30 a \$1.31; western mixed, \$1.28 a \$1.30. Oats, 75 a 77 cts. Prime clover-seed, \$9. Timothy, \$3.35 a \$3.50. Flaxseed, \$2.75 a \$2.80. The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue Drove-yard were large, reaching about 2900 head. The market in consequence was dull, and prices fully half cent per pound lower. Extra sold at 8½ a 9½ cts.; fair to good, 7 a 8 cts., and common, 5 a 6½ cts. per lb. gross. Hogs were in demand, sales of 3000 head at \$15 a \$15.50 per 100 lbs. net. About 12,000 sheep arrived and partly sold at 4 a 5 cts. per lb. gross. *Chicago.*—No. 1 spring wheat, \$1.56 a \$1.58; No. 2, \$1.50 a \$1.52. No. 1 corn, 95 cts.; No. 2, 93 cts. Oats, 50½ cts. Rye, \$1.20. Barley, \$1.62 a \$1.63. *Cincinnati.*—No. 1 wheat, \$1.95. Corn, \$1. Barley, \$2.25 a \$2.30.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Mead Atwater, Agt., Mich., \$3, vol. 42, and for Wm. Breckon, Hibbard Fuller, Joshua Haight, and Levi H. Atwater, N. Y., \$2 each, vol. 42, and for David Haight, N. Y., \$2, to No. 8, vol. 43; from Pelatiah Gove, Vt., \$2, vol. 42, and \$5 for the Freedmen, and for Daniel Gove, \$2, vol. 42, and \$5 for the Freedmen; from Chas. Cooper, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Royal Woodward, N. Y., \$2, vol. 42; from Lewis Passmore, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Jos. Stratton and Christopher Allen, O., per Benj. D. Stratton, Agt., \$2 each, vol. 42; from Samuel Walton, O., per Chas. Walton, \$2, vol. 42; from Alice Hibberd, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Daniel Williams, O., \$2, vol. 42, and for Jacob Holloway, Jacob Branson, Jos. Bailey, and John C. Hoge, \$2 each, vol. 42; from Chas. Burton, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Jane Gibbons, Pa., \$2, vol. 42, and for Wm. Harvey, \$2, to No. 25, vol. 43; from Asa Branson and Sarah Packer, O., per J. P. Judkins, \$2 each, vol. 42; from Benj. Hoyle, Jr., O., \$2, vol. 42; from John Lipsey, O., \$4.50, vols. 41 and 42; from Abel J. Hopkins, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from John D. Harrison, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Everett G. Passmore, Jr., Phila., \$2, vol. 42, and for Everett G. Passmore and Mary Passmore, Pa., \$2 each, vol. 42; from Sylvester D. Linvill, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Thos. Conard, Pa., \$2, vol. 42, and for Thos. Passmore and Sarah C. Satterthwaite, \$2 each, vol. 42; from Thos. Twining, N. Y., \$2, vol. 42; from John A. Potter, Agt., N. Y., \$2, vol. 42, and for Thos. Bowerman, and Robt. W. Wright, \$2 each, vol. 42; from Benj. J. Hobson, O., per Stephen Hobson, Agt., \$2, vol. 42; from Jacob Reeder, Io., \$2, vol. 42; from M. M. Morlan, Agt., O., for John H. Stanley, \$4, vols. 40 and 41, and for Ruth Stanley, \$2, vol. 42; from Mary Wilson and Wm. Harmer, O., per Elisha Hollingsworth, Agt., \$2 each, vol. 42; from S. Emlen Sharpless and Edw'd H. Hall, Pa., \$2 each, vol. 42; from Nathan Warrington, Agt., Io., for John Edgerton, Thos. Emmons, John Vail, and Geo. W. Mott, \$2 each, vol. 42; from Geo. Sharpless, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Wm. Wood, N. Y., \$2, vol. 42; from Job Ballinger, N. J., per Chas. Williams, \$2, vol. 42; from Joshua Jefferis, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from N. Newlin Stokes, M. D., N. J., \$2, vol. 42; from Jas. Lee, Jr., Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from John S. Kirk, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Jonathan Chase, R. I., \$2, vol. 42, and for Harvey Chase, R. I., Miller Chase, Mass., and Moses B. Buffinton, Mass., \$2 each, vol. 42; from Mary D. Maris, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Thos. M. Harvey, Pa., \$2, vol. 42, and for Martha H. Linton, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Gerard Cope, Pa., per Wm. Smedley, \$8, to No. 52, vol. 42; from Wm. C. Taber, Mass., \$2, vol. 42; from Wm. B. Oliver, Agt., Mass., \$1, to No. 26, vol. 42, and for Nathan Breed, \$2, vol. 42, and Valentine Meader, \$4, vols. 42 and 43; from Wm. J. Jenks, Phila., \$2, vol. 42; from Isaac Hall, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from John Thomasson, O., per Asa Garretson, Agt., \$2, vol. 42; from Elizabeth B. Calley, Del., per Mary A. Bonsall, \$2, vol. 42; from Wm. C. Ivins, N. J., \$2, vol. 42; from Jas. Embree, Pa., \$2, vol. 42, and for Geo. Young, Pa., \$2, vol. 42; from Wm. Carpenter, N. J., \$2, vol. 42, and for Wm. C. Sheppard, N. J., \$2, vol. 42; from Armella Garretson, O., per Asa Garretson, Agt., \$2, vol. 42; from Ira Parker, Marple, Delaware Co., Pa., \$2, vol. 42.

AGENTS APPOINTED.

Joshua Haight, of Somerset, N. Y., has been appointed Agent for "The Friend" in place of Mead Atwater, removed to Michigan. Daniel Williams, of Flushing, Belmont Co., O., has been appointed Agent for that neighborhood.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The Winter Session of this Institution will open on the 2d of the Eleventh month.

Parents and others who may wish to send children as pupils, will please make early application to CHARLES J. ALLEN, Superintendent, (address Street Road P. O., Chester Co., Pa.) or to Edward Sharpless, No. 304 Arch St., Philadelphia.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Friends are wanted for the stations of Superintendent and Matron of this institution, to enter upon their duties at the close of the present Session. Those who may feel drawn to engage in these services are requested to make early application to either of the undersigned, viz: Elizabeth Peirson, No. 448 North Fifth St. Rebecca B. Cope, Germantown.

Hannah A. Warner, do.
Sarah A. Richie, No. 444 North Fifth St.
Samuel Hilles, Wilmington, Del.
Charles Evans, No. 702 Race Street.
Saml. Bettie, No. 151 North Tenth St.
Joseph Scattergood, No. 413 Spruce St.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the ensuing Term will be on evening of 23d inst., Boy's Select School, on Cherry above 8th, south side. Those who have documents, from the Corresponding Secretary, will please to return them there. He will be glad to receive suggestions educational matter, for the Association, from such persons as may incline to offer them. Y. WARNER.

Cor. Secretary, Germantown, Phila.

WANTED,

By the Friends' Freedmen's Association of Philadelphia, one or two young men as assistant teachers for the Freedmen in North Carolina. Send written applications, with references, to M. SHEARMAN, Actuary, No. 116 North Fourth street. Ninth mo. 15th, 1868.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR ADULT COLORED PERSONS.

Teachers are wanted for these schools, to open at the 1st of Tenth month. Application may be made to Isaac Morgan, Jr., No. 622 Noble St. Elton B. Gifford, No. 28 North Third St. Geo. J. Scattergood, No. 413 Spruce St.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

A Friend qualified to take charge of the Mathematical Department on the boys' side, in this school, is wanted. Application may be made to either of the undersigned: Samuel Hilles, Wilmington, Del. Jos. Scattergood, No. 413 Spruce St., Phila. Saml. Bettie, No. 151 North Tenth St., " Charles Evans, M. D., No. 702 Race St., Phila.

WANTED.

A woman Friend to assist in the care of the family Friends' Indian Boarding School at Tunessassa, York. Application may be made to Ebenezer Worth, Marshalton, Chester Co., Pa. Aaron Sharpless, West Chester, " Joseph Scattergood, 413 Spruce St., Philada.

WESTTOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

A Teacher is wanted for the Girls' 1st Mathematical also one for the Reading School, to enter upon their duties at the beginning of the Winter Session. Application may be made to Rebecca B. Cope, Germantown. Rebecca S. Allen, No. 335 North Fifth St. Elizabeth Rhoads, No. 702 Race St.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

NEAR FRANKFORD, (TWENTY-THIRD WARD, PHILADELPHIA.) Physician and Superintendent—JOSHUA H. WORTHINGTON, M. D. Application for the Admission of Patients may be made to the Superintendent, to CHARLES ELLIS, O. of the Board of Managers, No. 1000 Market St. Philadelphia, or to any other Member of the Board.

MARRIED, at Friends' Meeting, Bradford, Chester Pa., on the 20th of Second month last, PASCHALL WOODWARD and LYDIA D. WOODWARD.

—, on Fifth-day the 10th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Upper Darby, Delaware Co., Pa., THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, of Philadelphia, to SARAH, daughter of Edward and Abigail S. Garrett, of the former place.

DIED, on the 8th of the Eighth month, 1868, at residence of her father, George Kester, GREENWICH, Columbia Co., Pa., ELIZABETH H. KESTER, aged 23 years. In Philadelphia, on the 28th of the Eighth month, SUSAN EVANS, daughter of Hannah and the Joel Evans, of Springfield, Delaware Co., Pa., in the year of her age, a member of Chester Monthly Meeting.

—, in this city, Ninth month 5th, 1868, at the residence of her sister-in-law, Sarah Stokes, SARAH D. widow of the late William Davis, of Indiana, in the year of her age, a member of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. She was firmly attached to the principles and doctrines of our religious Society, and faithful in attendance of meetings as long as her health would permit. She was an example of simplicity and charity, and several times, near her close, expressed belief that a place of rest was prepared for her, and saw nothing in her way. To her language was applicable, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."